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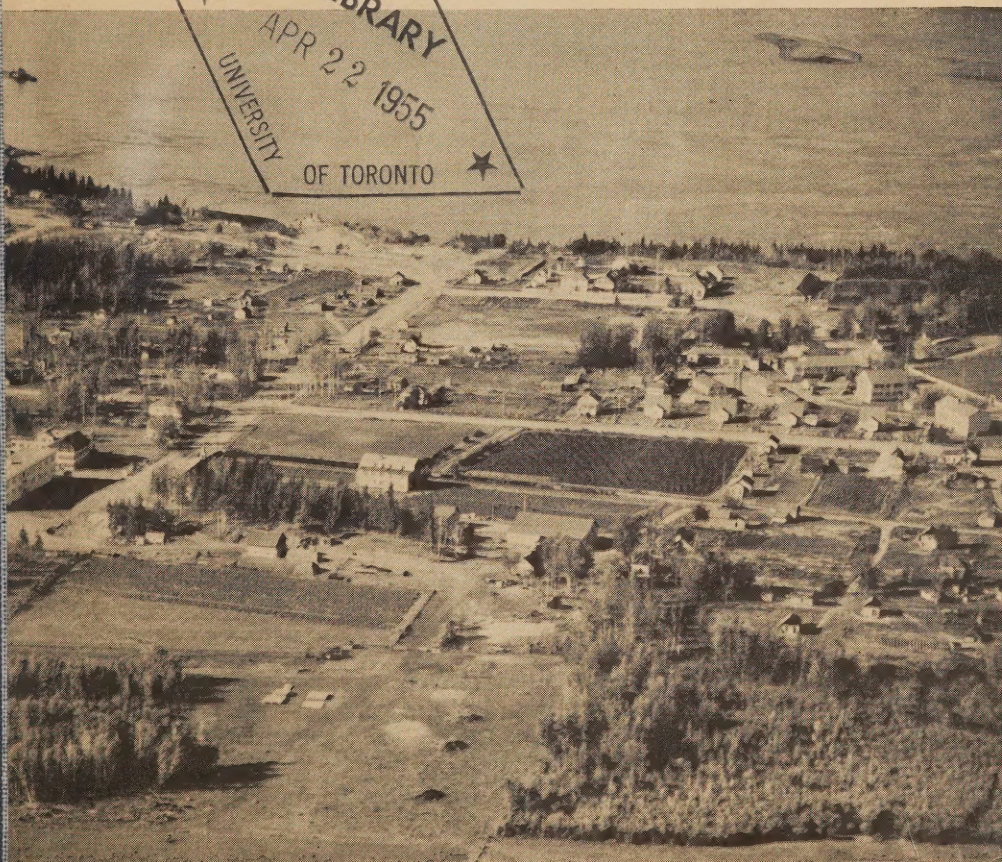
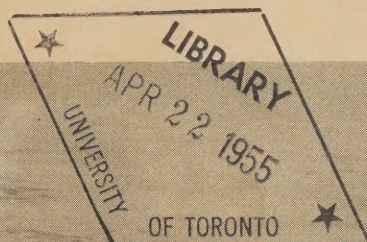
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CANADA

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DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



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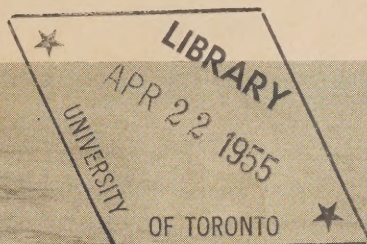
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Price: 15 cents

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This is first in a series of five publications descriptive of the Northwest Territories. The other publications in the series are:

Industries of the Northwest Territories.

Transportation and Communications in the Northwest Territories.

Flora, Fauna, and Geology of the Northwest Territories.

The Natives of the Northwest Territories—Indians and Eskimos.

Copies of these publications may be obtained on request from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa—*Price 15 cents.*

Cover Picture

Fort Smith, on the Slave River just north of the Alberta boundary, is the administrative centre of the Northwest Territories. It has a hospital, schools, and hotel, and its modern amenities include a water supply system and electric power plant.


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

ADMINISTRATION
of the
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Issued Under the Authority of
THE HONOURABLE ROBERT H. WINTERS
Minister of Resources and Development

Ottawa, 1953



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ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

In Yellowknife, December, 1951, elected members of three newly-created constituencies in the Mackenzie District took their places for the first time at the council table of the Northwest Territories. This event, a sign of the increasing tempo of northern activity, marked an important step in the evolution of self-government in the Northwest Territories.

The modern history of the Northwest Territories began June 23, 1870, when, by Imperial Order in Council, Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory were transferred to Canada.

Rupert's Land comprised the watersheds surrounding Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, and included the areas drained by the Saskatchewan and Red River systems, from Lake Winnipeg to their sources, the former as far westward as the Rocky Mountains and the latter southward beyond the 49th parallel of latitude. The North Western Territory included all the unorganized territory west of what was then Canada, which meant the Territory westward to the Rocky Mountains and northward to Alaska and the Arctic Ocean, except for Rupert's Land.

In 1869, an Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory had been passed by the Canadian Parliament, and, when the union formally took place in 1870, a small portion of the newly acquired territory, including the Red River Settlement, was organized as the Province of Manitoba and admitted to Confederation. For the next five years the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was also Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories.

In 1875 the Canadian Parliament passed the Northwest Territories Act, which provided for a more permanent form of government for the Territories. A resident Lieutenant-Governor was appointed and provision was made for the appointment of a Council of five, which, it was then thought, would in time be replaced by a Legislative Assembly with a maximum of twenty-one elected members. The seat of government was fixed for a time at Battleford, and, while suitable buildings were being constructed, the first meeting was held on March 8, 1877, at Livingstone, near the present town of Swan River. The Council met in Battleford in 1878, 1879, and 1881, but owing to the rapid settlement along the Canadian Pacific Railway, the seat of Government was moved in 1883 to Regina.

Step by step, as settlement advanced and circumstances demanded, the further organization of the Northwest Territories was effected. The process involved creating various districts, fixing boundaries, and adopting forms of administration. All these were revised periodically to keep abreast of development.

The District of Keewatin was created in 1876 and withdrawn from the Government of the Northwest Territories, the new district being governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council of from five to ten members. The

boundary of Manitoba was considerably enlarged in 1881. The Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska were created in 1882, and those of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon in 1895. Yukon was made a separate Territory in 1898. The boundaries of Quebec and Ontario were adjusted.

About the beginning of the present century, with the increase of population, the demand of the people residing in the area comprising the present Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for full provincial autonomy was met by the formation of the two provinces in 1905. The 60th parallel of latitude was declared the northerly boundary of the new provinces, which absorbed the Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, the only districts having representation in the Northwest Territories Legislature.



The Northwest Territories is governed by a Commissioner, assisted by a Council of eight, three of whom are elected. Pictured at a Council meeting in Ottawa in the summer of 1952 are, left to right: F. Carmichael (elected member), D. M. Mackay, J. Brodie (elected member), L. C. Audette, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young (Commissioner), L. H. Nicholson, M. A. Hardie (elected member), W. I. Clements, F. J. G. Cunningham (Deputy Commissioner).

For the remaining part of the Northwest Territories, the territorial form of government in force since 1875 was then discontinued and in its place provision was made by the Northwest Territories Amendment Act, 1905, for the appointment, by the Governor General in Council, of a chief

executive officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, who would administer the government under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of the Interior. Provision was made for the appointment of a Council of four members or less to assist the Commissioner. The seat of government was fixed at Ottawa. On September 1, 1905, the District of Keewatin was re-annexed to the Northwest Territories.

In 1912, the boundaries of Quebec were extended to include all of Rupert's Land south of Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay and east of Hudson Bay and James Bay. Ontario and Manitoba were given the remainder of these lands on the south and west shores of Hudson Bay and James Bay as far as the 60th parallel of north latitude. Thus, by the year 1912, the original area of the Northwest Territories had been cut down to that of the present day.

For administrative purposes the Northwest Territories were sub-divided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin by Order in Council of March 16, 1918.

After World War I provision for a more active administration became necessary and, by an amendment to the Northwest Territories Act in 1921, the membership of the Council was increased to six and one member was designated Deputy Commissioner. Administration has been carried on successively by the Departments of the Interior, of Mines and Resources and of Resources and Development; the latter is the present administering Department. No further change was made in the structure of the Council until 1947 when, significantly, a member was appointed from Yellowknife. This move heralded the steps towards representation which led to the formation of the Council as it exists at present, and this is described in the following pages.

This booklet provides an outline of the method and manner of administration and government in the Northwest Territories, together with the findings of the Decennial Census of 1951 and a map depicting administrative facilities. A bibliography is given as a guide to research.

ADMINISTRATION

By Order in Council (P.C. 81/99) effective December 1, 1950, the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development became responsible for administration of the various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations pertaining to the Government of the Northwest Territories and for the administration of natural resources.

The Northern Administration and Lands Branch consists of a Northern Administration Division, a Lands Division, and an Eskimo Research unit. The Branch is responsible for the administration of various Federal Acts, Territorial Ordinances, and Regulations pertaining to the government of the Northwest Territories; for the administration of natural resources in these Territories; and for the conduct of certain business arising from the general administration of Yukon Territory.

The Northern Administration Division is organized on a functional basis comprising Development Services, Conservation and Management Services, Public Services, Education and Welfare Services, and Arctic Services. The Lands Division is comprised of the Mineral Resources and Inspection Services, Public Lands and Central Registry of Lands, and Lands and Timber. Branch offices for field staffs are situated at Fort Smith, Hay River, Yellowknife, and Aklavik, in the Northwest Territories, and at Whitehorse, Dawson, and Mayo in the Yukon. There are sub-agencies at other localities.

Population and Area

The Northwest Territories comprise all the mainland part of Canada north of the 60th parallel of latitude, except the portions within Yukon Territory and the Provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland; it also includes the islands in the Arctic Archipelago and those in Hudson Bay, James Bay, and Ungava Bay, except those within the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec.

The estimated total of land and freshwater areas in the Northwest Territories is 1,304,903 square miles. According to the 1951 census, the population of the Territories was 16,004 including 5,344 white persons, 3,803 Indians, and 6,857 Eskimos.

GOVERNMENT

The Northwest Territories Act, 1905, as amended, provides for the government of the Northwest Territories by a Commissioner (who is Deputy Minister of the Department of Resources and Development) under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Resources and Development; a Council of eight (one of whom is Deputy Commissioner) assists the Commissioner.

In 1951 the Northwest Territories Act was amended to provide for elective representation on the Council. Under the amended Act, the Council of the Northwest Territories was increased from five to eight members, five of whom are appointed and hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council. Three members are elected for terms of three years—one each from the constituencies of Mackenzie South, Mackenzie North, and Mackenzie West.

The Commissioner in Council has power to make Ordinances relating to subjects designated by the Governor in Council as provided by the Northwest Territories Act respecting such matters as direct taxation, establishment and tenure of territorial officers, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, administration of justice, education, public health, and generally all matters of a local nature, subject to any applicable Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The Mackenzie District constituencies are described as follows: the electoral district of Mackenzie South is that portion of the District of Mackenzie lying east of the 120th meridian of west longitude and south of a line commencing at the point where the 120th meridian of west longitude intersects the left bank of the Mackenzie River; thence the boundary line runs in an easterly direction upstream to Great Slave Lake; thence easterly along the southerly bank of Great Slave Lake to its intersection with the 112th meridian of west longitude thence due north to the 63rd parallel of north latitude; thence east along the 63rd parallel of north latitude to the east boundary of the District of Mackenzie. The principal settlements include Fort Smith, Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Snowdrift, and Fort Reliance.

The electoral district of Mackenzie North is that portion of the District of Mackenzie lying east of the 120th meridian of west longitude and north of the north boundary of the electoral district of Mackenzie South. The principal settlements are Gros Cap, Yellowknife, Fort Rae, Fort Providence, Port Radium, and Coppermine.

The electoral district of Mackenzie West is that portion of the District of Mackenzie lying west of the 120th meridian of west longitude. The settlements of Fort Liard, Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Aklavik, and Tuktoyaktuk are within this electoral district.

The Council meets in legislative sessions at least twice a year, one meeting being held at a point within the Northwest Territories and others at Ottawa, which remains the seat of government.

Federal Representation

In 1902, the Yukon was granted the right to elect a member to the House of Commons. In 1947, the electoral district of Yukon was enlarged by the addition of that part of the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, lying west of the 109th meridian of west longitude. This district is known as Yukon-Mackenzie. The Representation Act of 1952 now provides for a member for Yukon Territory and one for Mackenzie District.

Local Government

The Yellowknife Administrative District was established on October 1, 1939, under the provisions of the Local Administrative District Ordinance. The affairs of the district are managed by a local trustee board of eight members. Three members of the board are appointed for an indefinite period by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The remaining five members are elected by residents of the district, two for a period of two years and three for one year. The Board functions in a manner similar to that of a town council, with authority to assess real property and raise taxes for such municipal purposes as maintenance of schools, roads, sidewalks, and water, sewer, and sanitation services. The only other local board is at Hay River.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

The welfare of the Eskimo and indigent white and half-breed population of the Northwest Territories is the responsibility of the Department of Resources and Development. Medical care and hospitalization of Indians and Eskimos is arranged by the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Hospitals or nursing stations are operated at a number of settlements in the Northwest Territories. Hospitals operated by the Church of England missions are situated at Hay River (sick bay) and Aklavik in Mackenzie District, and at Pangnirtung on Baffin Island, Franklin District. Roman Catholic Missions operate hospitals at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Rae, Fort Simpson, and Aklavik in Mackenzie District, and at Chesterfield in Keewatin District.

Nursing stations are maintained by the Department of National Health and Welfare at Fort McPherson, Coppermine, and Fort Norman in Mackenzie District, and at Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset on Baffin Island.

A hospital is maintained by the Canadian Red Cross Society at Yellowknife; one by Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, at Port Radium; and one by Imperial Oil Limited, at Norman Wells, Mackenzie District. These hospitals are staffed by resident doctors.

The well-equipped forty-bed hospital at Yellowknife was opened in 1948. This institution was designed to serve the Yellowknife mining region, and the Government of Canada contributed a considerable sum to its building. Its usefulness, however, has not been confined to Yellowknife. The hospital serves white persons, Indians, half-breeds, and Eskimos alike and is often the goal of "mercy flights" from isolated camps hundreds of miles away. Frequently patients are brought there for medical attention from the coastal camps of the Arctic—from Coppermine, Fort Ross, Read Island, Holman Island, or Cambridge Bay. The Government of the Northwest Territories makes an annual grant to this institution.

The Charles Camsell Indian Hospital at Edmonton was acquired by the Federal Government early in 1946 and began to function late that year. Its purpose is to specialize in the control of tuberculosis among the Indians and Eskimos. This hospital, which has the most modern equipment available for its purpose, has 456 beds and is the base for X-ray surveys in the Mackenzie District.

The mission hospitals have accommodation varying from 10 to 80 beds, possess surgical facilities, and, in most cases, X-ray equipment. The health centres at various settlements are in charge of qualified nurses. Industrial homes for the aged and infirm are operated in connection with the mission hospitals at Aklavik, Chesterfield, and Pangnirtung.

The Government of Canada has contributed substantially toward the construction costs of some of the mission hospitals, and pays the missions a daily allowance at an established rate for each Eskimo and Indian patient.

Allowance is made by the Territorial Government for indigent white or half-breed patients who receive treatment in mission hospitals. All doctors, except those employed by the mining companies and two private practitioners at Yellowknife, are full-time employees of the Department of National Health and Welfare and serve as medical health officers for the districts in which they are located.



A forty-bed hospital, maintained by the Canadian Red Cross Society, was opened in Yellowknife in 1948. Although it was designed to serve the Yellowknife mining region, the Yellowknife hospital is often the goal of "mercy flights" from points hundreds of miles away. This picture was taken in the operating room.

In 1951, Government-employed doctors were located at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Rae, Fort Simpson, and Aklavik, in Mackenzie District; Chesterfield, in Keewatin District; and Pangnirtung, in Franklin District. Doctors are employed by the mining companies at Port Radium and Norman Wells.

The Department of National Health and Welfare serves as a consulting agency in matters of public health, nutrition, and sanitation. All doctors in the Territories have recourse to the medical services of that Department in dealing with complicated cases or epidemics, and any information required immediately is usually transmitted by radio through Government or private commercial stations. At trading posts, or settlements where medical services are not available, medical advice may be obtained in emergencies

by radio from the medical officer for the district, or from the Department at Ottawa. Some medical supplies are furnished at Government expense to mission hospitals, and to representatives of the Government in most of the remote settlements.

A qualified doctor and a dentist accompany the annual sea patrol of settlements and trading posts in the Canadian Eastern Arctic, and examines and treats the natives at all ports of call.

Dental services in Mackenzie District have been provided occasionally by a dentist at Yellowknife and by dentists who visit the Territories from time to time. A dentist from the Department of National Health and Welfare has operated out of Fort Norman since 1950. He carries his own equipment. Indian children have been his responsibility although he gives attention to the white population when time permits.

EDUCATION

The education of white, Indian, Eskimo, and half-breed children in the Northwest Territories is carried on at the territorial, Federal, and Indian day schools maintained by the Government, and at residential and mission day schools operated by the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and other missionary organizations.

The Government assists the residential and mission schools by annual operational grants. Grants are made for the maintenance of native children and for the children of destitute white and half-breed parents. School supplies and equipment are also furnished.

The Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development shares the responsibility for education with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

In 1946, an Inspector of Schools was appointed for the Territories, and, in subsequent years, highly trained educational specialists studied the problems of the northern peoples. As a result, the administration of education in the Territories has been developed and new facilities have been made available, with much deliberation being given to a long-range plan which can be adapted to the increasing need for educational facilities in this part of Canada.

The only organized school districts in the Northwest Territories are at Yellowknife, where both public school and separate school districts exist. The Public School District was established in 1939 and the Separate School District in 1951. A modern eleven-classroom elementary and high school is operated by the former and the erection of a four-room school is planned by the latter. The boards of each district receive annual grants from the Territorial Government. Educational standing obtained in the high school at Yellowknife compares favourably with that in high schools in Alberta and is accepted by universities throughout Canada.

Territorial day schools are operated by the Territorial Government at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution, and Fort Simpson; Indian day schools are operated by the Indian Affairs Branch at Fort Norman, Fort

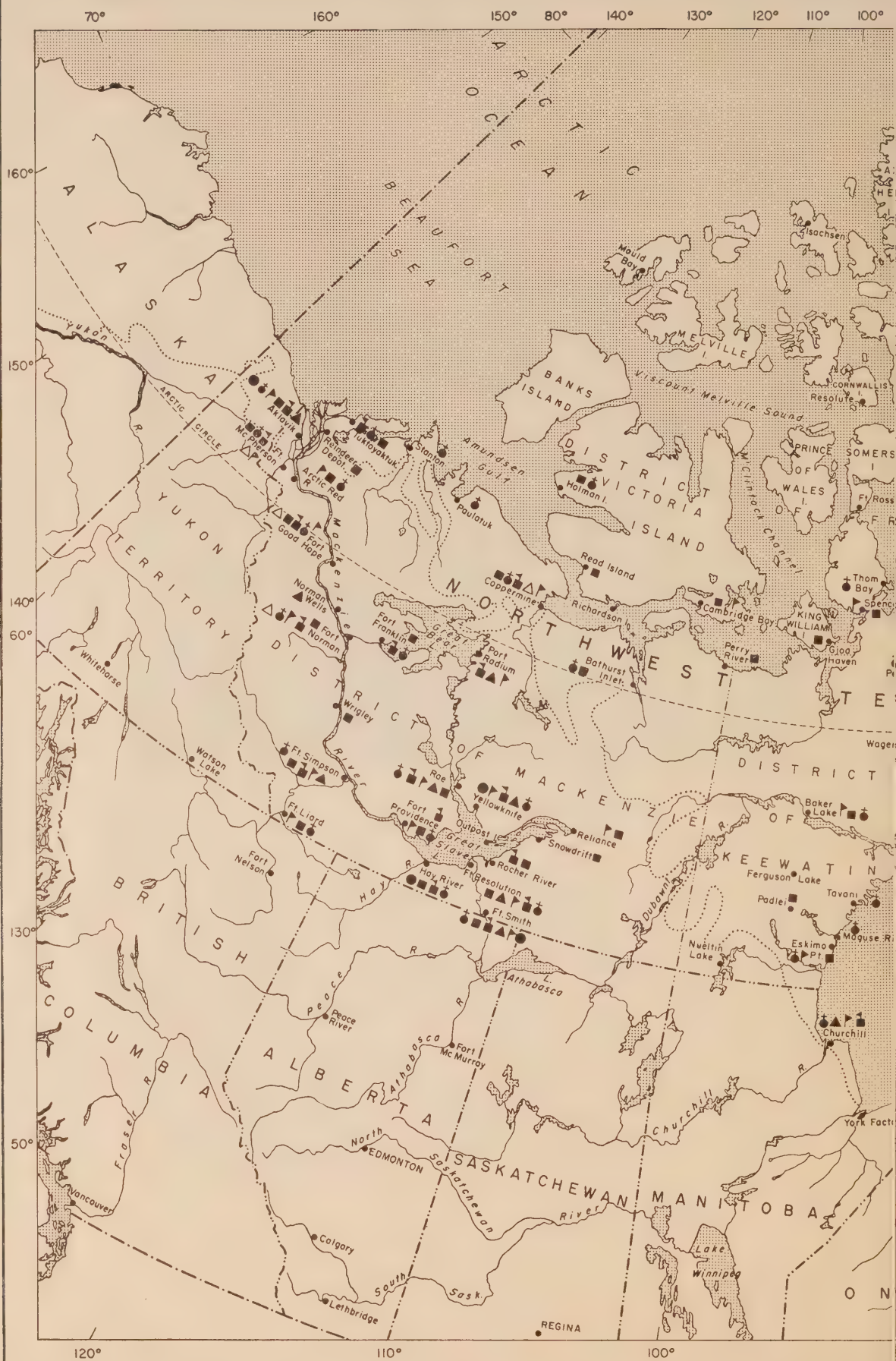
McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Franklin, Fort Rae, Rocher River, and Fort Good Hope; and Federal day schools are operated by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch at Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Chesterfield Inlet, and Coral Harbour in the Northwest Territories, and at Fort Chimo and Port Harrison in the Province of Quebec.

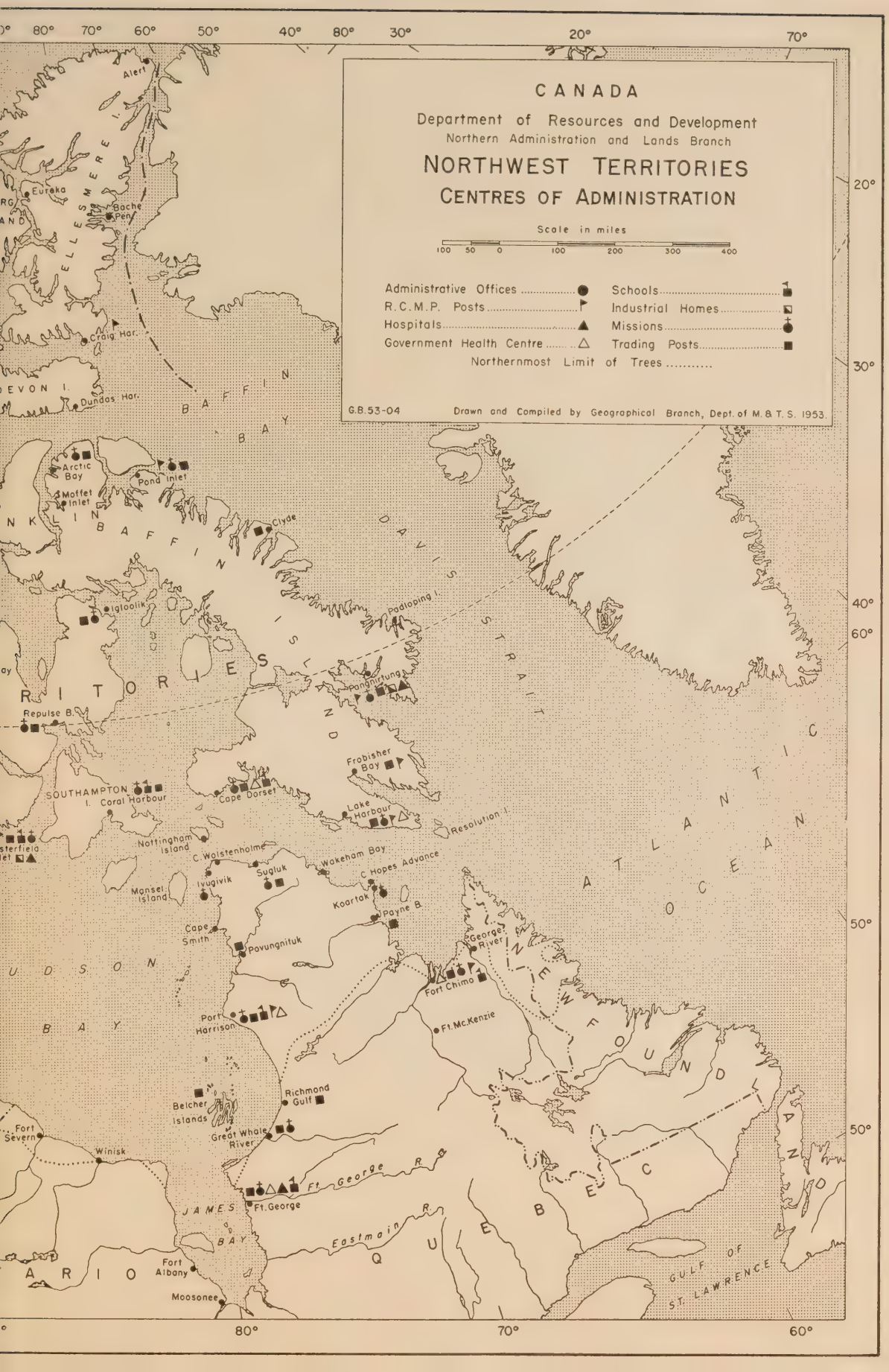


Yellowknife has a modern eleven-classroom elementary and high school. Here, the small fry (Grades 1 and 2) are hard at work under the direction of Miss G. P. Stevens.

The Roman Catholic Church operates mission residential schools at Aklavik, Fort Providence, and Fort Resolution, and mission day schools at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Church of England operates a residential school at Aklavik. These churches and other mission organizations also conduct schools for Eskimos at a number of their missions in the eastern Arctic and northern Quebec. The Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited at Port Radium and Discovery Yellowknife Mine each operates a day school.

Public and high school students in remote areas of the Territories have access to correspondence courses, the cost being borne by the Northwest Territories Administration. The schools in the Mackenzie District follow the program of studies for the elementary and secondary schools as authorized by the Alberta Department of Education. Educational sound films are





routed to the settlements on a regular circuit, and northern classrooms are included in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation school broadcast series.

A new classification of teacher, the welfare teacher, has been introduced into the system. The duty of the welfare teacher is to provide community leadership, as well as to teach.

Education in the Northwest Territories must take into consideration the unique problem of the Eskimo people. The Eskimos move as nomads in a pattern largely determined by the wildlife upon which they depend. To make education attractive to the Eskimo, many different methods are being employed, and of these probably the most effective has been the film strip, used as a background for lectures. Film strip and films have been used for some time, but it was only recently that a set of strips was created especially for Eskimo schools. In 1951, for the first time, these were distributed to schools in the Eskimo territory.

Important, also, in the education of Eskimo, has been the success of the Book of Wisdom which first appeared in 1947. It was prepared in the Arctic Services, Department of Resources and Development, and has become a popular and widely used manual in the North. The volume is published in the syllabic script of the Eastern Arctic Eskimo, in English and in Roman Script Eskimo. It offers advice on health, hygiene, and economics for children and adults and affords the Eskimo people assistance in making use of some part at least of the white man's science without giving up their way of life.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The maintenance and enforcement of law and order throughout the whole of the Northwest Territories is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Federal Minister of Justice is the Attorney General of the Northwest Territories. He is also head of the department that administers the policy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Detachments of the Force are established at strategic points throughout the Territories. As at April 30, 1951, there were twenty-eight, the majority consisting of two regular members of the Force and one native special constable, Indian or Eskimo. The members of the Force in the Northwest Territories belong to "G" Division with divisional command headquarters at Ottawa. "G" Division also polices the Yukon Territory and the northerly parts of some of the provinces.

Commissioned officers of the Force are *ex-officio* justices of the peace in and for the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner of the Force, while in the Territories, has the jurisdiction, powers, and authority of a stipendiary magistrate. The Commissioner is also a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

All members of the Force in the Territories are commissioners for taking oaths, a number are also notaries public and some are coroners.

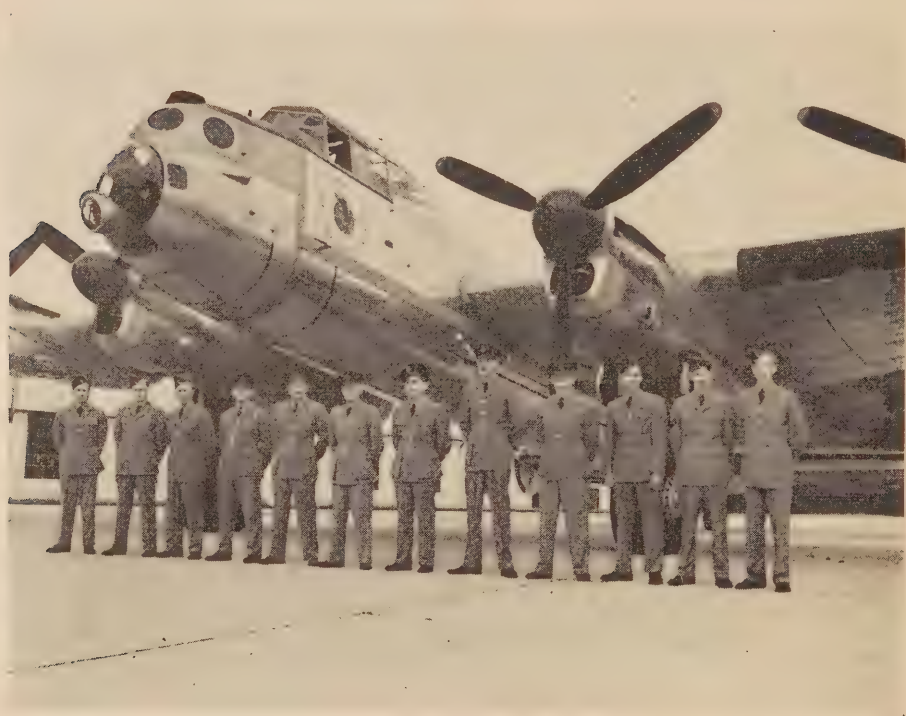
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police guard-rooms are the common gaols for the Territories and the officers commanding the sub-divisions are the wardens of the gaols.

Members of the various police detachments in the Territories patrol the country by dog team in winter, by power boat and canoe in summer, and, to a certain extent, by aircraft in both summer and winter. Some of the regular winter dog-team patrols are extensive. The Pond Inlet Detachment, which is situated on northern Baffin Island, makes an annual winter patrol from Pond Inlet to the Igloolik Islands in Foxe Basin, via Arctic Bay, covering a distance of approximately 1,100 miles, return trip. The Lake Harbour Detachment on southern Baffin Island carries out patrols, often more than once during the winter, to Cape Dorset, a return trip of approximately 600 miles.



Although the famous reputation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was built around the maintenance of law and order, in practice their duties in the Northwest Territories embrace a far wider field. Here, Constable Christiansen takes the temperature of a tiny patient when he visits the home of a Hare Indian family at Fort Good Hope.

Members of the Force in the Northwest Territories do a great deal of the civil administrative work for the Government of the Territories, and in some districts they do it all. They attend to such matters as the registration of vital statistics; relief, family allowances, old age pensions, and allowances for the blind paid in the form of foodstuffs and goods to Eskimos; and fur export tax, game licence fees, and other Territorial revenue. The Force also does a great deal of work for Government departments other than the Department of Resources and Development. It undertakes fisheries inspection for the Department of Fisheries; collection of income tax for the Department of National Revenue; and issuing of family allowances and relief of destitution to Indians in districts where there are no Indian agents for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Members of the Force act as postmasters at six settlements in the Eastern Arctic for the Post Office Department and as inspectors of weights and measures for the Department of Trade and Commerce. Charge of the assets of the estates of deceased persons who die intestate is another task performed.



The photo survey operations of the Royal Canadian Air Force have resulted in a much greater knowledge of the terrain of the Northwest Territories. This picture of the R.C.A.F. Photo Survey Squadron, air and ground crew, was taken just before the take-off of one of the mapping planes from Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have had detachments in what is now the Northwest Territories (as distinct from the original Northwest Territories where the Force established posts in 1873) for nearly fifty years. For nearly twenty-five of those fifty years members of the Force, including their Eskimo special constables, were the only human beings residing in Canadian territory north of Latitude 74 N, where they maintained Canadian sovereignty of the Arctic Islands.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

The principal peacetime activities of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Northwest Territories are aerial survey; mercy flights; searches for missing aircraft, ships, and people; ice reconnaissance; and supply operations. To carry out these activities the R.C.A.F. makes use of a base at Resolute Bay, on Cornwallis Island; a number of airfields under the control of the Department of Transport; and detachments established for specific operations.

The aerial survey operations are carried out during the summer months when the difference between water and land masses is clear. Detachments are placed at advanced landing strips from which the aircraft operate. Aircraft equipped with pontoons are used to fly in ground parties to set up small detachments and marker points. Photo survey operations have resulted in a much greater knowledge of the terrain of the Northwest Territories and are improving the accuracy of maps. Even so-called "lost" islands have been found.

Under the International Civil Aviation Organization, Canada is responsible for providing aid to aircraft in distress on the east and west coasts and inland in Canada. These searches, many of which have been carried out in the Northwest Territories, are directed by the R.C.A.F.

The R.C.A.F. co-operates with Government departments in flying mail and supplies to weather stations and other outposts maintained in the North. In some cases the terrain is so rough that the supplies are parachuted to the detachment.

One of the most important ice reconnaissances carried out by the R.C.A.F. was its part in the Hudson Strait Expedition of 1927-28 when accurate reports of ice formations and currents were required in connection with the use of the Hudson Bay route, including Port Churchill. At present the R.C.A.F. finds clear paths for ships engaged in arctic supply operation.

Perhaps the most colourful of the R.C.A.F.'s northern activities is the training course in Arctic Survival conducted at Cambridge Bay on the southern part of Victoria Island. Here R.C.A.F. flyers are taught how to build their own snow shelters, secure and prepare local food, and generally protect themselves against the rigours of an arctic winter. The course, which lasts one week, is directed by R.C.A.F. officers, who are veterans of the north, with the assistance of local Eskimo instructors.

Much of the knowledge gained by the R.C.A.F. in its northern flights is made available to the public. Some of this is included in the R.C.A.F.

Directory of Hinterland Airdromes, published by the Queen's Printer. A book on arctic navigation, written by F/L Keith Greenaway for the Department of National Defence, summarizes much of the navigational "know-how" gained on arctic flights. New clothing for arctic wear has been designed in co-operation with the Defence Research Board.

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF 1951

Progress in the Northwest Territories in this century has been slow and it is necessary to take a long-term view to see that it has nevertheless been steady. Development of the population of the Territories is shown in a comparison of the census returns of 1951 with those of 1931 and 1911—the latter being the first census since the Northwest Territories assumed approximately their present boundaries. In the twenty years from 1911 to 1931 the population of the Territories rose from 6,507 to 9,316, an increase of 2,809, or 43 per cent. During the next 20 years the population rose from 9,316 to 16,004, an increase of 6,688 or 72 per cent. The white population of the Mackenzie District was responsible for the bulk of this increase. The total white population of the Territories rose from 1,011 in 1931 to 5,344 in 1951, an increase of 4,333 or 429 per cent. In 1951 the white people in the Mackenzie District numbered 4,938, or 92 per cent of the total white population of the Territories, and the total population of Mackenzie amounted to 10,279, which is 64 per cent of the total of the Territories.

The following tables from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give the population of the Northwest Territories by racial origins, marital status, religions, age groups and sex. A table of the populations by settlement areas is also included. The Canadian Eskimo population is grouped in regions around various settlements, some of which are in Quebec. A table of the total Eskimo population is therefore also given.

Population by Specified Origins for the Canadian North
Census 1951

British Isles origins ¹	3,095
French	954
German	169
Italian	13
Jewish	10
Netherlands	86
Polish	120
Russian	25
Scandinavian ²	357
Ukranian	204
Native Indian and Eskimo	10,660
Total,³ Northwest Territories	16,004

¹ Includes English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

² Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish.

³ Includes "other origins" and "not stated".

Marital Status

County or census division	Total	Single			Married	Widowed	Divorced
		Total	Under 15 years	15 years and over			
Northwest Territories.....	16,004	9,350	5,826	3,524	5,970	646	38
Franklin District.....	3,424	1,964	1,477	487	1,343	117	....
Keewatin District.....	2,301	1,260	922	338	939	102	....
Mackenzie District.....	10,279	6,126	3,427	2,699	3,688	427	38

Religions

County or census division	Total ⁽¹⁾	Baptist	Church of England in Canada	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	United Church of Canada
Northwest Territories...	16,004	122	7,264	91	11	289	5	379	6,459	45	1,091
Franklin District...	3,424	10	2,970	2	....	4	....	14	362	....	54
Keewatin District..	2,301	6	1,264	....	....	5	1	22	822	....	55
Mackenzie District	10,279	106	3,030	89	11	280	4	343	5,275	45	982

(¹) Includes "other religions".

Age Groups

County or census division	Total	Age Groups										
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+
Northwest Territories.....	16,004	2,527	1,838	1,461	1,428	1,620	2,771	1,912	1,271	746	172	258
Franklin District.....	3,424	674	394	409	365	350	518	346	172	126	33	37
Keewatin District.....	2,301	369	311	242	257	219	341	259	184	84	15	20
Mackenzie District.....	10,279	1,484	1,133	810	806	1,051	1,912	1,307	915	536	124	201

Population—By Districts

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Whites</i>	<i>Eskimos</i>	<i>Indians</i>
Eskimo Point and District.....	484	38	446	.....
Baker Lake “ “	433	20	413	.....
Chesterfield “ “	772	125	647	.....
Spence Bay “ “	481	19	462	.....
Pond Inlet “ “	940	32	908	.....
Pangnirtung “ “	608	17	591	.....
Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay Districts	1,089	75	1,014	.....
Fort Chimo and Districts.....	31	.....	31	.....
Port Harrison “ “	332	2	330	.....
Cambridge Bay “ “	306	11	295	.....
Coppermine “ “	655	31	624	.....
Aklavik “ “	1,516	261	1,080	175
Arctic Red River “ “	499	36	.....	463
Fort Good Hope “ “	285	28	.....	257
Fort Norman “ “	445	175	.....	270
Port Radium “ “	346	311	.....	35
Fort Simpson “ “	865	197	.....	668
Fort Providence “ “	1,158	688	.....	470
Fort Resolution “ “	613	336	.....	277
Fort Rae “ “	831	151	.....	680
Reliance “ “	70	8	.....	62
Yellowknife “ “	2,724	2,379	.....	345
Fort Smith “ “	442	341	.....	101
Other Areas	79	63	16	.....
	16,004	5,344	6,857	3,803

Sex

<i>Subdivision</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Northwest Territories	16,004	9,053	6,951
Franklin District	3,424	1,842	1,582
Keewatin District	2,301	1,226	1,075
Mackenzie District	10,279	5,985	4,294
Hay River L.A.D.-D.A.L.....	792	505	287
Yellowknife L.A.D.-D.A.L.....	2,724	1,766	958
Unorganized	6,763	3,714	3,049

Eskimo Population (Exclusive of Labrador)

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>
Eskimo Point	446
Baker Lake	413
Chesterfield	647
Spence Bay	462
Pond Inlet	908
Pangnirtung	591
Frobisher Bay and Lake Harbour	1,014
Fort Chimo, Que.	665
Port Harrison and Moose Factory	1,501
Cambridge Bay	295
Coppermine	624
Aklavik	1,080
Total	8,646

NOTE: These figures include 1,789 Eskimos resident in Northern Quebec.

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